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well-directed fire of the British. At one time the French rushed dauntlessly through a hedge which they conceived to be the barrier of the garden; but this exterior boundary only masked a garden wall, which was loop-holed and scaffolded, and all who penetrated through this opening were instantly shot. A furious contest raged, at the same time, in the orchard, every avenue of which was strewn with the dead or wounded. Finding all other means to penetrate the chateau unavailing, the French brought up some howitzers, the shells from which soon set the houses on fire, together with a large hay-stack in the court-yard; and, horrible to contemplate! numbers of the wounded of both parties, who were laid indiscriminately in one of the out-houses, perished in the flames. Yet the intrepid defenders of Hougoumont, though surrounded by this assemblage of horrors, refused to yield; but, when they were driven by the flames into the garden, they maintained the combat through the remainder of the day, under Colonels Woodford and Macdonnel, and never permitted the enemy to advance beyond its precincts. The sanguinary nature of this dreadful combat may be appreciated from the fact, that more than two thousand dead and wounded lay around this post in a very short space of time.

The partial success of the enemy in getting possession of the wood, which in a great measure separated Hougoumont from the British line, favoured a desperate attack which was made by the remainder of Prince Jerome's corps on Lord Wellington's right wing. This movement

was conducted in the most formidable style of French tactics, the preparations being carried on under cover of the clouds of smoke which were driven from the burning houses towards the British position. Artillery dexterously placed, and admirably served, with swarms of sharpshooters, endeavoured by their fire to thin the ranks, and distract the attention of the opposing battalions. Heavy bodies of cuirassiers and lancers advanced, supported by dense columns of infantry, marching with shouldered muskets to take advantage of the first impression made by the cavalry, to rush forward, and complete the destruction of the broken ranks of the British by musketry and the bayonet. The British chief was aware that Napoleon would resort to this his favourite mode of attack, and he was prepared to meet it. He had formed his battalions into separate squares, each side of which was four men deep, and the squares were arranged alternately, like the spots on a chess-board, so that each of those in the rear covered the interval between two of them in front. It was impossible that this formation could be broken by cavalry, if the men stood firm; for in the event of their venturing between the squares, they were necessarily exposed to an exterminating fire in front and on both flanks. The artillery was placed in the intervals of the line of squares, while light infantry, yagers, and sharpshooters, detached in front, skirmished with the French tirailleurs, and preserved the battalions in a great measure from their desultory but destructive fire.



NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE.*

This mode of formation presented such an apparent inequality of numbers to the eye, that a spectator unacquainted with military tactics, would not have supposed

* The Portraits in the present number are copied from a little work now publishing in monthly parts, entitled, "Portrait Gallery of the French Revolution;" each part, price 6d. containing three well-executed copper engravings, with a brief memoir,

it possible that these small detached black masses could have resisted for a moment the furious torrent that seemed about to overwhelm them. The cuirassiers and lancers rushed on with a noise and clamour which seemed to unsettle the firm earth over which they galloped, and made a tremendous dash on the Guards and Brunswickers, but the steady appearance of these troops soon checked their ardour. Repulsed at the first onset by a destructive

volley fired at ten yards distance, the cuirassiers used every effort of the most determined valour to throw those immoveable phalanxes into disorder. As if reckless of life, they galloped up to the very bayonets, cut at the soldiers over their muskets, and fired their pistols at the officers. Others rode at random between the squares, and were mowed down by the crossing fires, or by repeated attacks of the British cavalry, who rushed at intervals from the rear, and carried havoc through the enemy's ranks; while those squadrons which, less daring, stood at gaze, were swept off in hundreds by the British artillery, which was never in higher order, or more distinguished for excellent practice, than on this memorable day. Still undismayed, fresh squadrons of the enemy pressed on with desperate courage, or if the cavalry attacks were suspended for a moment, it was only to give place to the operations of their celebrated artillery, which, at one hundred yards distance, played on the British squares with the most destructive execution. The cuirassiers, meantime, waited like birds of prey, to dash at any point where the slaughter should make the slightest opening; but their intrepid

opponents, closing their files with steady composure over the bodies of their dead and dying comrades, still presented to their view that compact array of battle, which rendered every new effort to disorder it abortive. During the interval of the cavalry attacks, the squares sought protection from the murderous effects of the French artillery, by deploying into a line four deep, and lying on the ground; but in many instances they had scarcely time to perform this evolution, when they were again called upon to re-form square, to oppose fresh charges. The promptitude and coolness with which these manœuvres were executed, at length convinced the enemy of the rashness of their enterprise, and the battle slackened in this quarter to rage with greater fury on other points of the line. The right continued still exposed to a severe cannonade, but the interval of comparative tranquillity was seized to reinforce with six companies of the Guards, under Colonel Hepburn, the brave garrison of Hougoumont, which succeeded in driving back Foy's division, and regaining possession of the wood.



DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Defeated in his object of turning the right wing, and establishing himself on the road to Nivelles, Napoleon now organized the whole of his forces for a combined attack, with all arms, on the centre and left of the British position, which, if successful, would cut it in two, separate the British army from that of the Prussians, and make him master of the road to Brussels. Preceded by the fire of their immense artillery and numerous sharp-shooters, vast columns of infantry and cavalry were seen moving across the plain to charge on different points at the same moment; and while a strong body advanced to the attack of La Haye Sainte, the key of the British centre, which they speedily invested, another pressed on towards the heights of Mont St. Jean, and a third moved on Ter la Haye to the left of the position, where the 5th and 6th British divisions were posted, with some Belgians, and a brigade of heavy dragoons, under the command of Sir Thomas Picton. The mode of attack on this point was of the

most tremendous description, and was intended on the part of the French, to be a battle of cavalry and cannon. Headed by the iron-clad cuirassiers, on whose mail the musket-balls were heard to ring as they glanced off without injuring the wearers, the French infantry ascended the heights where the remnant of Pack's gallant brigade (the Royal Scots, 42d, 44th, and 92d regiments) were posted. Some Belgian troops were forced to give way before the rapid onset of the enemy; but the Duke of Wellington, who happened to be in that part of the field, moved up the British brigade to a kind of natural embrazure, formed by a hedge and bank in front of the line, and from thence the brave Highlanders and their comrade regiments gave the enemy a reception similar to that which they had experienced from the Guards and Brunswickers on the right. Sir Thomas Picton now advanced to support this corps with Sir James Kempt's brigade, composed of the 28th, 32d, 79th, and 95th regiments. Vast masses of French